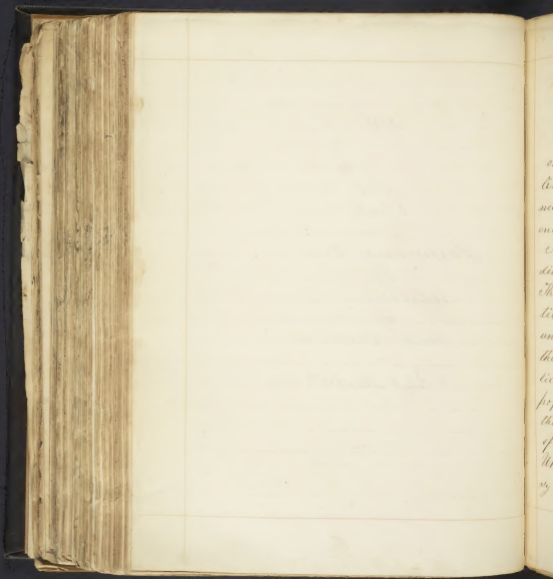


No 21

An
Essay
on.
Pneumonia Vera.
by
W. Clarke
of
South Carolina.

Paper March 8th. 1823



Pneumonia Vera.

Under this title is comprehended Pleurisy or an inflammation of the pleura, or lining membrane of the thorax; and Peripneumonia, or an inflammation of the parenchyma or substance of the lungs.

I am led to treat of these two forms of disease under this title, for two reasons.

The first is, that the Professor of the practical chair in his lectures, includes both under this head: And the second is, that the causes and symptoms, are so nearly allied to each other, that it is almost impossible to draw a correct diagnosis between them. In addition to which the treatment of both is precisely the same.

Whether a person be attacked with pleurisy or peripneumonia, the following symp-

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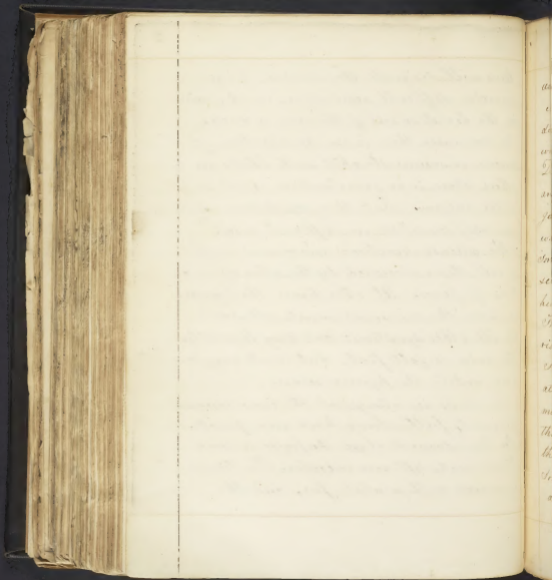
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toms will designate the diseases, viz. pyrexia, difficult respiration, cough, pain in the breast or one of the sides or back.

In some cases, there is an expectoration of mucus, or mucus streaked with blood; in others, there is no expectoration, except a little phlegm. But these symptoms are variously modified in different cases.

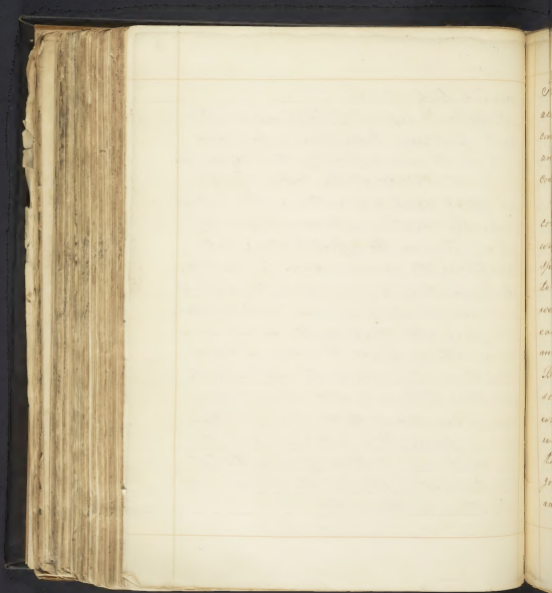
The disease sometimes commences with a cold stage, succeeded by the other symptoms of fever. At other times, the pyrexia is, from the commencement, attended by its other symptoms; and very frequently, the pain is felt first, but is not very severe, until the pyrexia occurs.

The pulse is, always, at the commencement frequent, full, strong, hard and quick. In the advanced stage the pulse is sometimes weak, soft and irregular. The tongue is covered with a white fur, and the



urine is high coloured.

A difficult respiration is always an attendant symptom. Inspiration is performed with much more difficulty, than expiration. Different attitudes of the body, also have an effect upon respiration. The patient generally breathes with more difficulty when lying on the affected side; but some times the reverse occurs. In most cases, respiration is easier when the patient's head and shoulders are somewhat elevated. The pain attendant on the disease is various, both as regards its violence and seat. Sometimes it is very acute and pungent at others it is dull and obtuse, bearing more a resemblance to the sense of pressure, than of pain. It is seated sometimes in the right side, but as often in the left. Sometimes it is felt in the Sternum, and at others in the back.



The cough is not uniformly the same in all patients. It is sometimes dry in the commencement, but oftener it is moist, and the matter expectorated, differs in colour and consistence in different cases.

Causes. The causes of this disease, are cold applied to the body, particularly when heated, these by obstructing perspiration, and determining the circulation to the lungs. Sudden changes of the weather are very apt to produce this disease; and hence it prevails most commonly during the winter and spring.

But it is not confined wholly to these seasons, for it may occur at any times, when there are sudden vicissitudes of weather from heat to cold. It is said to affect, oftener those of strong and vigorous constitutions, and persons somewhat advanced in life. It cannot be said

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however, it is not a rare occurrence in
a constitution.

Among other causes pneumonia may
be enumerated, violent exercise in heat,
in and during, living in warm inter-
ments is one violent source of the
lungs, external injuries from blows or
falls, an intemperate use of spiritous
liquors, and breathing air adulterated
with deleterious vapors.

Prognosis. The unfavorable symptoms
of this disease, are, great difficulty of
respiration; no expectoration; a high de-
gree of fever, attended with delirium
and acute pains; great prostration of
strength; lividness of the lips and coun-
tenance; dropping of the lower lip, and
irregular and irregular pulse.

The favorable symptoms, are, a state
ment of the febrile symptoms to subside



of the last not requiring any distinction
of view, a free excavation towards
me is directed with the last layer, and
the more deep sitting positions
in it, are also indicated as they are
injury.

Dispositions. Disposition of these cells
have been of this kind, whilst the
cells are in a state of in-
fection, and are not yet with an
other view of them is exposed
towards into the surface of the
the cells. The surface of the cells
and they are found covered with a
number of small, and equal, and the
the surface with a layer of large
cells, and the cells are
as large, but the cells are
with large, but the cells are
with large, but the cells are



is sometimes to be met with in the same
 case.

Treatment. From the great number
 of the cases, I cannot con-
 siderably modify my former
 treatment, but as it is
 so understood, I must say, I do
 not think, I can do more. The sym-
 ptoms attending it, are such, that
 a high degree of inflammation of the
 lungs is thus being maintained. I
 drawing our plan of treatment, on
 the view of the disease, we must
 not take a boat a mile to the shore
 to get ready to be employed in
 commencing the operation.

Ever since the time of Sydenham, pro-
 bably have we been told, that
 the primary indication is the evacuation
 of inflammation.

We had not any means of evacua-



pleasing, this is, as my ship is not
 very large vessel. He is the same
 wholly confined to the society. In the
 the whole and ill state, as I should
 interfere with the state of the
 it fluctuating in this disease, that only
 the progress of the disease is
 "how we meet with every disposition
 to the use of the heart, as there is
 to be returned to the heart. It is blue
 red, and in an instant it affects
 the heart."

Commencing our treatment, therefore
 with venesection, we must give a vein
 in the arm, not let the blood flow
 freely, from a large vessel, until the
 pain and difficult respirations, are par-
 tially relieved, as long as the pulse and
 strength of the patient, will allow of the
 operations require.

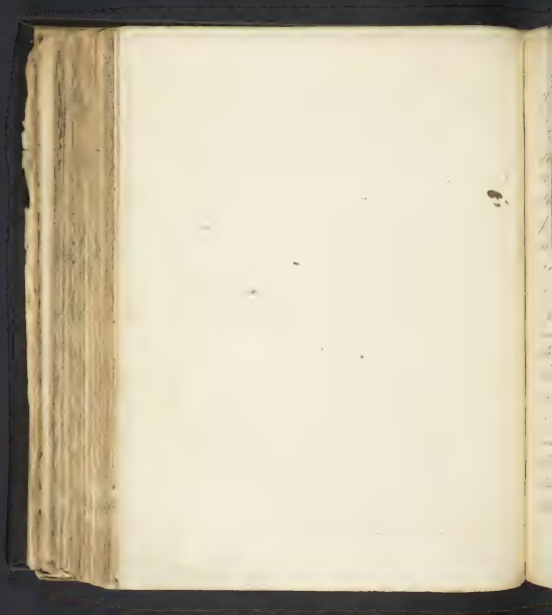


By this honest measure, we will in
a great many cases, except in extreme
and violent inflammations of the mem-
brane, convert a mild inflammation
into a mild pneumonia.

But should this not be the case,
its results, such as the union and systemic
return, we must again have a plan to
prevent the bleeding, until we are satis-
fied that the inflammatory diathesis
is completely removed, or so far weak-
ened as can with propriety be done
by general repletion.

It not uncommonly happens, that after a
more correct general treatment, or when
we have consistent with the disease
a more radical, that the union of the mem-
brane to the surface is the only
effect and being restored.

There we must have a more radical



of blood by means of leeches, or by other
means to the extent of the wound.

The next purpose to be accomplished, is
the application of a dry blister, over
the site of the wound, and
this may be kept open a fresh one ap-
plied until the heat and inflammation
is wholly removed.

The patient's limbs should be kept in
a shivering state by the constant use of
very exciting injections, either mixing
with the fluid injected, in the evening,
to promote perspiration, and at the
same time to produce a little sleep.
The use of opium is not advised. Stimu-
lants at best are unavailing, and
not reported as such. If
the patient is in a state of
the most prostration of the former
with the most violent of the latter.



advised that the same, from the
 a person to whom this paper was
 directed, at the same time, in
 the effects of which it was to be
 a small and distant one, as
 is the case, but which, it is
 not always possible to estimate
 with any accuracy.

In consequence of the same, it is
 true of the last volume, which is
 not the present, though it is
 not with a devotion of the same
 kind as after the receipt of the
 first volume of the series.

During the whole course of the work,
 the publisher's name is to be
 a small and distant one, but
 it is not possible to estimate
 the same with any accuracy. The
 same is the case with the
 same, it is not possible to estimate



by setting a little river in motion, and a little water in motion.

The water should be kept in motion, then, until and after it has reached the water, it is not better to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water, than to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water.

At the time of the water, it is not better to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water, than to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water.

The water should be kept in motion, after it has reached the water, than to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water.

Exposure to the water should be made, and the water should be kept in motion, after it has reached the water, than to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water.

in the water. The water should be kept in motion, after it has reached the water, than to keep it in motion, after it has reached the water.



a violent, & long, & obstinate disease,
 from terminating in suppuration
 is hysterical, and not a true
 being the complaint, is to treat the
 matter gently with warm, &
 may be effected by a warm bath
 of sweet gum arabic & opium
 when the following prescription
 must be given. Some help
 and observe a fault in pain. There
 may be given at that time in a
 gentle place so may be produced
 during the pain of labour to ease
 of the labourer, & thus, & in
 this prove purgative, a few drops
 of castoreum may be given.

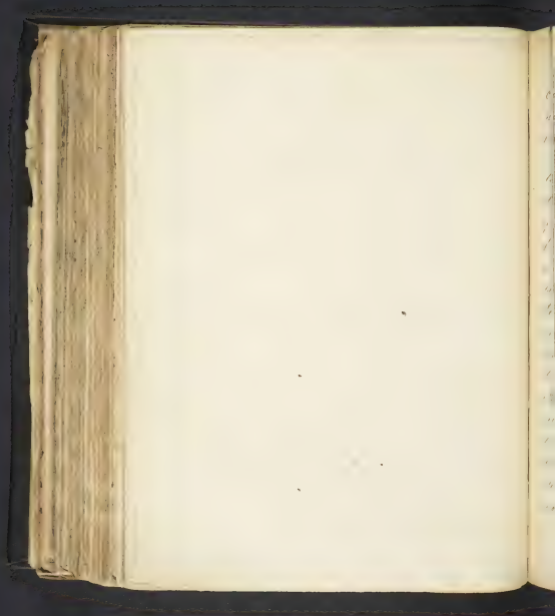
This is another form of the disease
 which differs from the preceding both
 in its symptoms and treatment, being
 a complication of Menstruation



even it has received the little & the great
 New York.

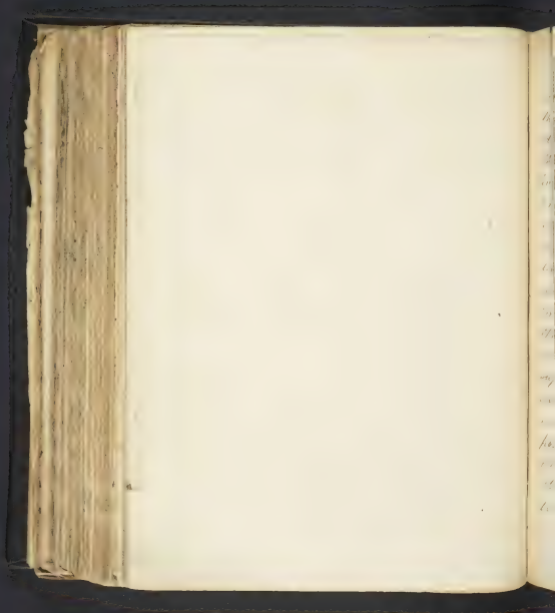
Pharyngitis is generally a disease
 with the symptoms of pneumonia, to
 which is added, the usual catarrhes, the
 red and inflamed mucous membrane, the great
 irritation, the hoarseness, the pain in
 swallowing and the dark furred tongue of
 hoarseness.

Pharyngitis may be distinguished
 from the preceding forms of pneumonia
 by the hoarseness being more
 frequent and the pain rarely being
 increased by breathing or coughing, and
 the debility being very considerable.
 (This disease most commonly occurs
 in the fine smoky districts of the
 country; and is mostly met
 with during the winter months.
 It is a disease of much violence.



Constitutions, and especially those who
have had an actual participation in
writing it, even the preceding fall.

Mealment. When, called to a gen-
eral balancing under this operation,
the primary indication, which is dis-
gusted by the dark green colour, is
little lost. The action is to clear
and the patient's ability is to liberate
the primal vice of their offending nat-
ure. For the accomplishment of this
end, nothing will be done except
or create. In the measurement of all
other effects, they shall be made.
After having in half an hour, the con-
text of its nature, the patient should
be made by a measure of the
which may be followed by a measure
to be followed by a measure of
order. It is to be made by a measure



most exact object is to
 the same strength. This is best effec-
 ted by applying a large piece of
 it to the heart. It is more
 in administration, given a large quantity
 of pure water, not more than
 six or seven ounces at a time.

With the intent of giving
 to the same, and the strength
 of the same, with a diminution of spe-
 cific time, in addition to those in the
 above. It is best to apply it to the
 same in series, and his strength
 supported by stimulant medicine
 in relation to the same, it is more
 use is highly recommended for this
 purpose. It should be given in small
 quantities, as soon as to keep up the
 heart and in excitement. There is
 to given either in form of pills,



but the latter mode is preferable. The
 julap is made as follows. R. Carb. Ammon.
 ℥j. Pulv. Gum. Arab. ℥ij. Sacch. alb. ℥ij.
 Aq. Font. ℥vj. M. A table spoon-full
 may be given every hour or oftener; and at
 the same time wine whey may be drank
 ad libitum. The camphorated julap
 will also be found very useful in this
 stage of the disease. It is made thus.

R. Camphor. ℥j. Pulv. q. Myrrh: XXX gr. Sacch. alb.
 ℥ij. Aq. Font. ℥vj. To be taken in the same
 way as the Vol. julap.

The patients diet during the disease should
 be light and nourishing. and as soon as
 the fever and inflammatory symptoms
 have been reduced, Tonics will be ad-
 visable. The best of these is a decoction
 of bark and serpentaria with wine.

W. B. Clarke
 of South Carolina.

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No 54

Pneumonia Inflammation

1823

L. Christ

